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INFORMATION REPORT CD NO.

COUNTRY

USSR (Caucasus)

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SUBJECT

Organization of Seviet Border Posts along the Soviet-Iranian Border

NO. OF PAGES

2

PLACE

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NO. OF ENCLS

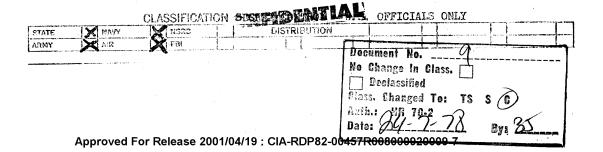
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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ACQUIRED DATE OF INFO.

> 1. Soviet border posts along the Soviet-Iranian border consist of two types: the zastavas and the petkas. The zastava complement consists of 60 men and that of the petka consists of 12 to 15 men. Prior to April 1950 each zastava was manned by 30 soldiers, but since that date the number of men at each zastava has been increased to 60. A senior lieutenant is in charge of zastava and a sergeant is in charge of a petka. Under the chief of the zastava there are a masher of sergeants who are chiefs of the petkas. In addition, there is a kitchen, a well for water, one stable with five to six horses, one club room where the staff may rest, and one building for officers and their families. Each zastave has several machine gun nests and two watch towers. Rockets are fired at night to warn the guards to stay awake.*

- 2. Armament at the zastavas consists of short automatic rifles, five-shot rifles, hand grenades (two per soldier), machine guns, and some rockets.
- 3. Soviet border posts along the Soviet-Tranian border are subordinate to an administrative organization known as a shtab, which in turn is subordinate to the komendatura. For example, the following posts are subordinate to the Quraq shtab: Scrachli, Karimbeglu, Alishar, Arabyanghad, Tazehkand, and Shah Takhti. **The commander (nachalnik) of the Quraq shtab holds the rank of lieutenant coloncl. He has two assistants with the rank of major and one assistent with the rank of captain.
- to The barracks at Quraq have a capacity of 100 to 150 soldiers. There is no similald, factory, or power station at Quray. However, the Quraq shtab has telegraph, telephone, and wireless communications to all posts in the area.
- 5. An airfield is located between Nigje and Alishar. The area of the field is six hectares. Three to four planes (type not stated) use this field. A small shed is located at one corner of the field for the use of the guards. A gasoline storage tank is located on the southwest side of the field. In addition, a total of 60 cans of gasoline are located at the various corners of the field.



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- 6. Overall political control of the border area rests with the various Raikons. Within each raion with a Raikom there is an administrative organization known as an Ispolkom. There is a chief of an Ispolkom for every three to six villages. The following are examples:
 - a. Kurdjelow, Moghanlu, Alishar, and Khalaj are part of one zone and are subordinate to Alishar.
 - b. Akhamt, Delierchi, Kurdjelow (sie), and Kurd-Kandi are all under orders from Deherchi
 - c. Nigje, Shariar, and Chomaqtur are all under orders from Nigje.
 - d. Baschi, Hamzahli, and Akhooral are all under orders from Baschi.
 - e. Bash-Norashen, Morashen, Anwah, and Dozganeh are all under orders from Norashen.
 - f. Manijlar, Charchuyughan, and Cratan are all under orders from Charchuyughan.
 - g. Qarah-Baghlar, Quraq, Shah Takhti, Yortchi, and Kruk are all under orders from Qarah-Baghlar.

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Comments;

- * The organization of the border posts given here is not to be considered as uniform for all posts along the border, as the number of men and the rank of the commanding officer will vary from post to post and area to area.
- ** The spellings of place names in this report are as received

